



Safety Data Sheet

SANONDA
(AUSTRALIA) PTY LTD

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Infosafe TM	Issue Date: September 2020	ISSUED by SANONDA
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Product Name **Sanonda Herbicide Oxyfluorfen 240EC**
Classified as hazardous

1. Identification

GHS Product Identifier Sanonda Herbicide Oxyfluorfen 240EC

Product Code 7203

Product Type Group G Herbicide

Company Name Sanonda (Australia) Pty Ltd (ABN 23 059 813 973)

Address Suite 822, St Kilda Road Towers, No. 1 Queens Road, Melbourne, Victoria 3004 Australia

Telephone/Fax Tel: +61 3 9863 8081
Fax: +61 3 9863 8083

Poisons Information Centre: Phone 13 1126 from anywhere in Australia

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use Emulsifiable concentrate for the selective control of certain broadleaf weeds and some grasses.

Other Information This Safety Data Sheet describes, to the best of our knowledge, the properties of the concentrated product. The physical properties and some of the assessments do not apply to the properties of the product once it has been diluted for application. Acute health effects of the diluted product are likely to be much less severe.

2. Hazard Identification

Statement of Hazardous Nature This product is classified as: Hazardous according to the criteria of SWA Australia. Not subject to the ADG Code when transported in Australia by Road or Rail in packages 500kg(L) or less; or IBCs (refer to SP AU01). However if transported by Air or Sea, this provision does not apply. Then the product is classed as Dangerous (Class 9 Environmentally Hazardous) by IATA and IMDG/IMSBC respectively. See details below and in Section 14 of this SDS.

SUSMP Classification: S5

ADG Classification: Class 9: Miscellaneous dangerous goods.

Subsidiary Risk: Not available.

UN Number: 3082, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.

GHS classification of the substance/mixture Flammable liquids Category 4
Aspiration Hazard Category 1



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Skin Corrosion /Irritation Category 2
Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2B
Specific Target Organ Toxicity -Single Exposure Category 3
Reproductive Toxicity Category 1
Hazardous to aquatic environment Short term/Chronic Category 1

Signal Word (s) DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)
H227: Combustible liquid.
H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315: Causes skin irritation.
H320: Causes eye irritation.
H335: May cause respiratory irritation.
H360: May damage fertility or the unborn child.
H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

General Precautionary Statement (s)
P102: Keep out of reach of children.
P201: Obtain special instructions before use.
P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210: Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces. -No smoking.
P261: Avoid breathing fumes, mists, vapours or spray.
P262: Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.
P264: Wash contacted areas thoroughly after handling.
P271: Use only outdoors or in a well ventilated area.
P273: Avoid release to the environment.
P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection.

Pictogram (s)



Precautionary statement – Prevention
P102: Keep out of reach of children.
P260: Do not breathe fumes, mists, vapours or spray.
P262: Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.



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P264: Wash contacted areas thoroughly after handling.

P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P271: Use only outdoors or in a well ventilated area.

P273: Avoid release to the environment.

P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection.

P284: Wear respiratory protection.

**Precautionary statement –
Response**

P312: Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor if you feel unwell.

P362: Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

P301+P310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor.

P301+P330+P331: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

P302+P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

P304+P340: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

P305+P351+P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P332+P313: If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice.

P337+P313: If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice.

P391: Collect spillage.

P370+P378: Not combustible. Use extinguishing media suited to burning materials. Alcohol resistant foam is the preferred firefighting medium but, if it is not available, normal foam can be used.

**Precautionary statement –
Storage**

P405: Store locked up.

P410: Protect from sunlight.

P402+P404: Store in a dry place. Store in a closed container.

P403+P235: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

**Precautionary statement –
Disposal**

P501: If they can not be recycled, dispose of contents to an approved waste disposal plant and containers to landfill (see Section 13 of this SDS).

Major Health Hazards

Oxyfluorfen is practically nontoxic by ingestion, with reported oral LD50 values of 5000 mg/kg in both rats and dogs, and 2700 to 5000 mg/kg in mice. The dermal LD50 is greater than 5000 mg/kg in both rats and rabbits, also indicating slight toxicity by this route. It causes no skin irritation in rabbits, no skin sensitization in guinea pigs, and moderate eye irritation in rabbits. This product is irritating to eyes and skin.



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3. Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical Characterization Liquid

Ingredients	<u>Name</u>	<u>CAS</u>	<u>Concentration, g/L</u>	<u>TWA</u> <u>(mg/m³)</u>	<u>STEL</u> <u>(mg/m³)</u>
	Oxyfluorfen	42874-03-3	240	not set	not set
	Other non-hazardous ingredients	-	Balance	not set	not set

*** This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary slightly. Minor quantities of other non hazardous ingredients are also possible.**

The TWA exposure value is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week. The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that should not be exceeded for more than 15 minutes and should not be repeated for more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The term "peak "is used when the TWA limit, because of the rapid action of the substance, should never be exceeded, even briefly.

4. First-aid measures

General Information	You should call The Poisons Information Centre if you feel that you may have been poisoned, burned or irritated by this product. The number is 13 1126 from anywhere in Australia and is available at all times. Have this SDS with you when you call.
Ingestion	First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
Eye contact:	Quickly and gently blot or brush away product. Immediately flush the contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water until the product is removed or until a few minutes after irritation has ceased, while holding the eyelid(s) open. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face.
Skin contact:	Quickly and gently, blot or brush away excess chemical. Wash gently and thoroughly with water (use non-abrasive soap if necessary) for 20 minutes or until chemical is removed. Under running water, remove contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands and belts). If irritation persists, repeat flushing and obtain medical advice. Completely decontaminate clothing, shoes and leather goods before reuse or discard.
Inhalation:	No first aid measures normally required. However, if inhalation has occurred, and irritation has developed, remove to fresh air and observe until recovered. If irritation becomes painful or persists more than about 30 minutes, seek medical advice. of pulmonary oedema can be delayed up to 48 hours after exposure.



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Advice to Doctor Treat symptomatically. No specific antidote.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media

Foam.
Dry chemical powder.
BCF (where regulations permit).
Carbon dioxide.
Water spray or fog -Large fires only.

Hazards from Combustion Products

Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result .

Special Protective Equipment for fire fighters

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

Other information

Flash point: >65°C.

6. Accidental release measures

Spills & Disposal

Minor Spills:

Environmental hazard -contain spillage.
Clean up all spills immediately.
Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.



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Wipe up.

Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

Major Spills:

Environmental hazard -contain spillage.

Moderate hazard.

Clear area of personnel and move upwind.

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.

Increase ventilation.

Stop leak if safe to do so.

Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.

Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.

Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.

Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.

Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.

If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Personal Protection

See section 8.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for Safe Handling

Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.

Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

Use in a well-ventilated area.

Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.

Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.

Avoid contact with incompatible materials.



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When handling, **DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.**

Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.

Avoid physical damage to containers.

Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.

Work clothes should be laundered separately.

Use good occupational work practice.

Observe manufacturer'

s storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities Tank Cleaning

Store in original containers.

Keep containers securely sealed.

No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.

Observe manufacturer'

s storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Other Information

Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limit values

Exposure limits have not been established by SWA for any of the significant ingredients in this product.

The ADI for Paraquat is set at 0.004mg/kg/day. The corresponding NOEL is set at 0.38mg/kg/day. ADI means Acceptable Daily Intake and NOEL means No-observable-effect-level. Values taken from Australian ADI List, June 2013.

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.



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Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.

Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection.

Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1 -2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Respiratory Protection Usually, no respirator is necessary when using this product. However, if you have any doubts consult the Australian Standard mentioned above.

Eyebaths or eyewash stations and safety deluge showers should be provided near to where this product is being handled commercially.

Personal Protective Equipment Eye Protection: Protective glasses or goggles should be worn when this product is being used. Failure to protect your eyes may cause them harm. Emergency eye wash facilities are also recommended in an area close to where this product is being used.

Skin Protection: It is essential that all skin areas are adequately covered by impermeable gloves, overalls, hair covering, apron and face shield. See below for suitable material types.

Protective Material Types: There is no specific recommendation for any particular protective material type.

Hygiene Measures After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use, wash gloves, face shield and goggles.

9. Physical and chemical properties



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Form Liquid.

Appearance Light yellow liquid.

Odour Characteristic.

pH 6.0 - 8.0.

Flash point >65 °C (closed cup).

Flammability Combustible liquid Class 1.

Relative gravity 1.06-1.08.

Solubility in water Emulsifies into water.

Water content <0.5%.

10. Stability and reactivity

Chemical Stability Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.
Product is considered stable.
Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Possibility of hazardous reactions See section 7.

Materials to Avoid: See section 7.

11. Toxicological Information

Toxicology Information No harmful effects are expected if the precautions on the label and this SDS are followed.

Acute Toxicity - Oral LD₅₀ (Rat) 157mg/kg
LD₅₀ (Mouse) 104mg/kg
LD₅₀ (Guinea Pig) 22-42mg/kg
LD₅₀ (Dog) 25-50mg/kg

Acute Toxicity - Dermal LD₅₀ (Rat) 236-500mg/kg

Ingestion Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration of vomit into the lungs with the risk of haemorrhaging, pulmonary oedema, progressing to chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. Signs and symptoms of chemical (aspiration)



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pneumonitis may include coughing, gasping, choking, burning of the mouth, difficult breathing, and bluish coloured skin (cyanosis).

Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons may produce irritation of the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine with oedema and mucosal ulceration resulting; symptoms include a burning sensation in the mouth and throat. Large amounts may produce narcosis with nausea and vomiting, weakness or dizziness, slow and shallow respiration, swelling of the abdomen, unconsciousness and convulsions. Myocardial injury may produce arrhythmias, ventricular fibrillation and electrocardiographic changes. Central nervous system depression may also occur. Light aromatic hydrocarbons produce a warm, sharp, tingling sensation on contact with taste buds and may anaesthetise the tongue. Aspiration into the lungs may produce coughing, gagging and a chemical pneumonitis with pulmonary oedema and haemorrhage.

Inhalation

Acute effects from inhalation of high concentrations of vapour are pulmonary irritation, including coughing, with nausea; central nervous system depression -characterised by headache and dizziness, increased reaction time, fatigue and loss of co-ordination.

Skin

Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period.

Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to

blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of

the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.

Eye

Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by a temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.

Chronic Toxicity

Repeated or prolonged exposure to mixed hydrocarbons may produce narcosis with dizziness, weakness, irritability, concentration and/or memory loss, tremor in the fingers and tongue, vertigo, olfactory disorders, constriction of visual field, paraesthesias of the extremities, weight loss and anaemia and degenerative changes in the liver and kidney. Chronic exposure by petroleum workers, to the lighter hydrocarbons, has been associated with visual disturbances, damage to the central nervous system, peripheral neuropathies (including numbness and paraesthesias), psychological and neurophysiological deficits, bone marrow toxicities (including hypoplasia possibly due to benzene) and hepatic and renal involvement. Chronic dermal exposure to petroleum hydrocarbons may result in defatting which produces localised dermatoses. Surface cracking and erosion may also increase susceptibility to infection by microorganisms. One epidemiological study of petroleum refinery workers has



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reported elevations in standard mortality ratios for skin cancer along with a dose-response relationship indicating an association between routine workplace exposure to petroleum or one of its constituents and skin cancer, particularly melanoma. Other studies have been unable to confirm this finding.

Carcinogen Status

In a 20-month study with mice fed 0.3, 3, or 30 mg/kg/day, doses at and above 3 mg/kg/day produced non-significant increases in both benign and malignant liver tumors in male mice. No increased tumor formation was seen in female mice at any dose. No carcinogenic effects were observed in a 23-year study with rats fed doses 2 mg/kg/day, nor in dogs at doses of 3 mg/kg/day. These data suggest that oxyfluorfen is not carcinogenic.

12. Ecological information

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence : Air
Oxyfluorfen	HIGH	HIGH
N-methyl-2-Pyrrolidone	LOW	LOW

Other Precautions

Do not spray in high winds. Do not contaminate dams, waterways or sewers with this product.

Effects on Birds

Oxyfluorfen is practically nontoxic to birds; the reported oral LD50 values are greater than 2200 mg/kg in bobwhite quail, and greater than 4000 mg/kg in mallard duck. The dietary 8-day dietary LC50 values are greater than 5000 ppm in bobwhite quail, and 4000 ppm in mallard ducks. Dietary concentrations as high as 100 ppm had no effect on reproduction in mallards or bobwhite quail.

Effects on Aquatic Organisms

Oxyfluorfen is highly toxic to aquatic invertebrates, freshwater clams, oysters, aquatic plants, and fish. The reported 96-hour LC50 values are 200 µg/L in bluegill sunfish, 410 µg/L in rainbow trout, 400 µg/L in channel catfish, 150 µg/L in fathead minnow, and 32 µg/L in grass shrimp and oysters. Its 96-hour LC50 in freshwater clams is 10 µg/L. The 96-hour LC50 for the product Goal 2E in *Daphnia magna*, a small freshwater crustacean, is 1500 µg/L. Oxyfluorfen accumulated up to 13 mg/kg (13,000 µg/kg) in bluegill sunfish exposed to 10 µg/L for 40 days. This represents a bioconcentration factor (BCF) of 1300. The BCF in channel catfish was 700 to 5000 in one 30-day study. These results indicate a low to moderate potential for bioaccumulation in aquatic species.

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal method

Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.



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Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

14. Transport information

UN Number (Sea Transport) 3082

UN Proper Shipping Name ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains oxyfluorfen)

Transport hazard class(es) Class 9, Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods.

Packing Group III

Hazchem Code •3Z

Special precautions for user Special provisions 274 331 335 375 AU01.

Other information Class 9 Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods shall not be loaded in the same vehicle or packed in the same freight container with Dangerous Goods of Class 1 (Explosives).

15. Regulatory information

AICS: All of the significant ingredients in this product are compliant with NICNAS regulations. The following ingredients: N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone, Aromatic hydrocarbons, are mentioned in the SUSMP.

16. Other Information

This SDS contains only safety-related information. For other data see product literature.

Date of preparation or last revision of SDS Revised 28/02/2020

Contact Person/Point Sanonda (Australia) Pty Ltd
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**Revisions
Highlighted**

The SDS was reviewed to include GHS requirements.

...End Of MSDS...

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